

# THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 652.]

THURSDAY, March 21, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON: PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET; PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

Handed for Publication.

Mr. BRADFORD, IF you think the following extract of a letter, received a few days since from a very worthy clergyman merits a place in your paper you are requested to insert it.

"Some good Christians, would justify slavery from scripture." O horrid! it is as you say a sacrilegious abuse to draw back a detestable doctrine from a book, whose marked and honored features are the reciprocity of justice in human intercourse, and the general diffusion of good among men.

It is indeed true that Revelation recognizes the character, and points out the duties of slaves; but this is easily accounted for when we recollect that it is the avowed principal of the Christian religion to avoid every species of interference in existing civil relations. To ameliorate the hearts and conduct of mankind, and not to adjust their political condition was its professed object. It is this which distinguishes Christianity from all other religions, that it studiously avoids every species of political discussion; neither forming civil distinctions, nor giving laws for the temporal government of society.

Nobly independent on the present world, it points only towards a better. Sublime in its prospects, and spiritual in its designs, it had been degraded by political interference. Now had Christianity pronounced either for or against slavery, it would have been far civil having receded from its illustrious principle, "my kingdom is not of this world," and I will venture to say, had ceased to be divine. It is therefore not only impertinent to draw arguments from Revelation in favour of slavery, but wickedly undoing it altogether, and degrading it to a level with the wretched superstition of Islam. These good Christians, who make such attempts are, in my opinion, serving the interests of infidelity very effectually, and merit too much the censure of a late advocate for Christianity, who roundly calls them, "execrable Christians." I am shocked to think that any who profess our venerable faith, should make Christianity say, that a part of the human race must be doomed to perpetual servitude, ignorance, wretchedness, and circumstances, which involve a fatal necessity of being immoral. But the Bible teaches no such doctrine, and I challenge the world to produce a single passage from it, which when fairly construed, speaks any thing like it. Some I have heard go back to the prophecy against Canaan to prove slavery "servant of servants, shall he be unto his brethren." Strange logic indeed that contrives a predilection into a doctrinal application of the event. It was predicted that haughty Babylon should make captives and slaves of the Israelitish nation; but who will dare to say the most divine approbation in that conduct, when we are assured that the suffered deserved and exemplary punishment for the horrid cruelties, and oppressions exercised towards that very people?—Some are weak enough to find authority for the practice in the Mosaic code, where if perpetual servitude is taught I have yet to learn—Can any be ignorant that the jubilee, which returned after stated intervals, terminated bondage through all the tribes of Israel, and that if any one served beyond that season of holy felicity his servitude was voluntary?—Besides let it be recollected that the Israelites were forbidden to hold a brother in servitude. What their nation was to them, the world is to Christians—All men are our brethren—For the wisest purposes the true religion was confined to a single nation for a certain period, but as soon as the state of the world permitted, that restriction was done away, and the command was, "Go and teach all nations." "And of a truth God is no respecter of persons." &c. The benevolent and enlarged spirit of Christianity, is averse from slavery, and leads naturally to its extinction. The advocates for religion have alleged in its favor that it extinguished the inhuman and brutal savagery, which existed in the Roman empire,

and the celebrated Gibbon, has allowed the fact; nor, can I entertain a doubt but that its tendency is still the same, and will, sooner or later, issue in the total abolition of slavery."

SPECTATOR,

(continued from our last.)

THAT the meeting at Bryan's station hastily adopted the resolutions will certainly be admitted, when it is known, that without any previous notice of their contents, a speech was delivered and they were agreed to. That this was done upon an unforeseen alarm, will appear from the language of the friends to the measure, and from the resolutions themselves. It is not, say they, to the emancipation of slaves in a proper manner and at a distant period that we object. By nature certainly all men are equally free; but we object to the establishing a dangerous precedent, as the intrusting the legislature with power to deprive a class of men of their property without making them a previous, full compensation in money. If the legislature can say that our young negroes born in one year shall be free after serving to a certain age, they will in the next give freedom to the present generation, they will then deprive us of our other personal property, and at last of our land. This is the language used and to encourage this apprehension, has one at least of the other resolutions, prefaced the last. The compact with the state of Virginia is the solemn agreement entered into between that state, and the people of Kentucky; it gave, and is the foundation of our right to form a constitution, and legislate for ourselves.

It is paramount to our laws, and a model them to our fairest law the constitution, and can never be annulled, repealed or altered without the assent of the two contracting parties. As it derives no validity from the recognition of a political body, not having power to destroy it. The 4th resolution can only have been introduced to create an alarm. And in this case the argument that the legislature may do an act repugnant to the wishes of their constituents, can have no avail; because the judges, if a law contrary to the compact, should be passed, would without the interference of the substance of this resolution in the constitution; be bound by their oaths, to declare it null and void. The 4th section of the compact, after providing for the meeting of a convention at Danville, directs them to proceed "to consider and determine whether it be expedient for, and the will of the good people of the said district, that the same be erected into an independent state, on the terms and conditions following," a part of those terms and conditions is contained in the 7th section, and is as follows, "that all private rights and interests of lands contained within the said district, derived from the laws of Virginia, prior to such separation, shall remain valid and secure, under the laws of the proposed state, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in this state." The people of Kentucky did, in the convention assembled at Danville, determine that it was expedient, and the will of the good people, to erect the district into an independent state, upon the terms proposed. This must be sufficient to prove two things: first that the compact is paramount to our constitution and laws, and secondly, that as all our land titles are derived from the laws of Virginia, it is the most absurd thing in the world, to suppose that a majority of the people could be found, even if they had the power, who would be willing to destroy their own titles. From whence are these dangers to be apprehended, and how are the schemes for the destruction of the rights of property to be carried into effect? By the speculative, untruthful opinions of schoolmen, the studied declamations of youthful orators in their societies, or the powerful combination of influential citizens? By the last, no man will hesitate to declare. Let him then observe, and enquire, whether there has been any symptom of such combination, and if he can neither discover or hear of any

such, but from the active promoters of these resolutions; he may fairly conclude the apprehension is either the spectre of heated imaginations, or one conjured up by the demons of pride and prejudice, to terrify the people into an act of folly, if not of danger; and he will be the more firmly convinced of this, when he reflects that upon the subject of slavery only, is the municipal law repugnant to that of nature.

SPECTATOR.

(To be continued.)

To the Opponents of Emancipation.

YOU approve of the resolution, adopted at Bryan's, relative to slaves; because emancipation, without compensation, to the slave holders, would be injustice. If the resolution went no further than to secure to the proprietors compensation, when their slaves are liberated, I would cheerfully acquiesce in its support—but the tenor of that resolution is not only that compensation shall be made, but that it shall be made in money; and that, previous to such emancipation. You perceive with a moments reflection, that this amounts to an entire prohibition of emancipation; as the negro slaves will never be possessed of a sufficient quantity of specie to make the compensation, and the treasury of the commonwealth is also inadequate to the undertaking. The question before you then, is not whether you shall part with your property, or not, without compensation, but whether or not the legislature shall have the liberty to direct emancipation and remunerate the slave holders in such manner as may be convenient. Your love of justice and uprightness, teaches you to wish to avoid robbing the slave holder of his slave, and at the same time makes you averse to holding in slavery, a human being entitled to liberty. Then, in avoiding the one error, of doing injustice towards the slave holder, do not run into the opposite error, of injustice to the slave. In securing a compensation for emancipated slaves, do not say that the compensation shall be beforehand; for that will prevent the slaves from obtaining their liberty altogether. But if you go no farther than to bind your legislatures to make compensation, emancipation may take place in time, as there are modes, by which ample and satisfactory compensation can be made without advancing the specie. Therefore in directing your choice of convention-men, who will support your own principles, if you only want to secure a compensation to slave holders, vote for good honest men, who are in favor of emancipation on equitable terms; but if you do not wish emancipation to take place at all, support the committee ticket.

AN EMANCIPATOR.

MR. PRINTER, In ancient times, long before the country we now inhabit, was known to the rest of the world, kindly government prevailed more generally than it now does; and men were wont to worship, and claim the protection of many Gods. I now send you a fragment of a chronicle of those times—no matter how I came by it—you see it is not inapplicable to the state of Kentucky, at present. The insertion of it in your paper, will oblige

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

A FRAGMENT

OF AN  
Ancient Chronicle.

IT came to pass, in the fourth year of the reign of George the first, that the king and his council passed a decree, setting forth, that the people of Utopia should ever after act as a free and sovereign people, dependent only on the king and his council. And that they should be permitted to assemble together to consult about their common interest, and to pass such laws and decrees, as to them should seem just and right.

Then were assembled, the judges, the nobles, the captains of thousands and captains of hundreds, even all the wife men of Utopia, to form one great council, whose laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, were to be unalterable; and would, therefore, be engraven on tables of brass.

Now there was in the council, a

certain man named HUMANS, who was of an honest and upright mind; a man who saw things as they really were, and taught to others the same divine art. His hoary head, as a crown of glory, his placid and serene countenance, filled the mind of the beholder with awe, and commanded respect. Moreover, it has been said that he was in friendship with the Gods, and was by them often inspired. He arose, and addressing himself to the council, spoke as follows:

"Men and Brethren, the happy time is now come, when we are to enjoy our natural right of freedom—when we shall pay neither toll, tribute nor custom, but such as we ourselves shall freely consent to. I rejoice in the event; and as a friend to the rights of man, sincerely wish the whole privilege may be extended to the whole human race. But, oh! how homely is this privilege abridged among ourselves! With what pity—with what horror, have I long beheld a number of our fellow men degraded into brutes! For, thus, by wicked art, they are metamorphosed into horses, mules and colts; I see in their traces of their original state, and thereby discover that they are men of like passions with ourselves, and the offspring of the supreme; the subjects of his laws, and amenable to him for their conduct—and yet we treat them, we compel them to violate his holy precept, and as if they were accountable only to us, or we answerable at the eternal bar, for their conduct, we do all in our power to destroy their free agency. Yield up, ye force the tender husband from the loving wife, the affectionate parent from the dutiful child; and thereby, as far as in our power, we destroy all the endearing, relative duties and pleasures among them. Now, I would ask, what right have we to treat them thus? Did not he make man, make them? Did he not make all nations of one blood? They, therefore, are our brethren, and as such, ought to be treated by us. When Heaven-born liberty hath shined so resplendent on our happy land, let all the sons and daughters of men, enjoy the beams of the Heavenly light. What say the Gods? Do you to others, as you would have others do to you." Now, let us lay our hands on our hearts, and ask ourselves, if we were in their situation, and they in ours, would we not wish, and justly expect they would restore us to our liberty, and all the enjoyment of our Heaven-born rights? I propose, therefore, that it be decreed that as all men are equal by nature, they shall all be equally treated in promotion to their merit, without respect to persons."

There was, also, in the council a certain man named TYRANNUS, to whom the people of Utopia, had given heed of a long time; From the least of them even unto the greatest of them, for he had used enchantments, and divination, and was well practised in the black art; by which he could make them think white was black, and black white. He could, upon occasion, make things, as clear as the meridian sun, appear as dark as midnight; so that those whom he led, and who trusted to him, very often fell among briars & thorns, in which they were so entangled that they could scarcely ever recover.

This man having heard the words of HUMANS, his joints trembled, and his knees smote the one against the other; for he was guilty above many, in brutalizing a great number of his brethren, and treating them as beasts of burden. But not having the fear of the holy gods before his eyes, the gods whom he worshipped; to wit, Moloch, Mammon &c. inspired him with a resolution to exert himself in opposing HUMANS; for he was determined not to let the captive go free. He therefore arose and spoke as follows.

"Men and Brethren, I have been attending to the words of HUMANS. How infinitely does he glow over his unjust intention of robbing us of our property, by sleight of it is contrary to the will of the Gods! If the Gods disapprove of it, why do they permit it? But, it is evident, to me, at least, that the Gods designed them for nothing else than slaves to their brethren. Only observe their shape and color. The attributes of their noses, evidently discovers their want of sense—their thick lips appear as if made to be bulleted—their crooked legs seem as if already pressed under the burden—and from their color, it is plain they were never designed to be upon beds, but by the fire, among the ashes. From all which, I conclude that they now are just in the state they ought to be in; and I do therefore propose that it be decreed, that as they are now in our power, they shall ever be considered as our cattle and other property; and condemned to till our ground, and gather our harvest."

Then HUMANS answered and said: "What noble arguments has TYRANNUS drawn from the difference in shape and color, and race! If their noses, lips and legs, do not agree with his standard, they must be metamorphosed into brutes! Where did he get the standard to try them by? Do not our noses, lips and legs, differ as much from theirs, as theirs do from ours? And have not they as good a right to condemn us for this difference, as we have to condemn them? Has not every man a natural right to sell with his own nose, tale with his own lips



and stand upon his own legs, without being accountable to any other, for the same? They are in our power now; but we may one day be in their's or some other's. The Gods have permitted it for wise and holy ends, but the Gods are just, and will return our conduct upon our own heads. For I verily believe, that if we resist to let them have their natural rights and liberties, we shall not long enjoy our own."

But the council passed the decrees as proposed by *Tyrannus*: "That all those of their brethren, whose noses, lips and legs, did not agree with a certain standard, should not walk erect among men; but should be compelled to go upon all four, and serve as beads of imitation." And this decree they caused to be written in tables of brass.

[To be continued.] *W. M.*

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following resolutions passed the house of representatives of Pennsylvania on Saturday last.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this house the people of the United States have vested in their president and congress, the right and power of determining on the intent and construction of the constitution, as on the ordinary subjects of legislation and the defense of the union; and have committed to the supreme judiciary of the nation the high authority, of ultimately and conclusively deciding upon the unconstitutionality of the legislative acts. The constitution does not contemplate as vested or residing in the legislatures of the several states, any right or power of declaring, that any act of the general government, "is not law, but, altogether void, and of no effect," and this house considers such declaration as a revolutionary measure, destructive of the pure principles of our state and national compact.

2d. That it is with deep concern this house observes, in any section of our country, a disposition to hostile to her peace and dignity as that which appears to have dictated the resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky.—Questions of so much delicacy and magnitude might have been agitated in a manner more conformable to the character of an enlightened people, flourishing under a government adopted by themselves, and administered by men of their choice.

3d. That this house view, as particularly inauspicious to the genuine principles of liberty and good government, the formal declaration by a legislative body, that "confidence is every where the parent of despotism, and that free governments are founded in jealousy." The prevalence of such an opinion cuts asunder all the endearing relations in life, and renews, in the field of silence and anarchy, the savage furies of darker ages. Governments truly republican and free are eminently founded on opinion and confidence; their execution is committed to representatives, selected by voluntary preference, and exalted by a knowledge of their virtues and their talents. No portion of the people can ascribe the province of the whole, nor resist the expellion as inconceivable will. This house therefore protests against the principles, calculated only to check the spirit of confidence, and overwhelm with dismay the lovers of peace, liberty and order.

4th. That this house consider the laws of the United States, which are the subjects of so much complaint, as just rules of civil conduct, and as component parts of a system of defence against the aggression of a nation, aiming at the dominion of the world, conducting her attacks more by the arts of intrigue than by her skill in arms—never striking, until she has deeply wounded or destroyed the confidence of a people in their government; and, in fact, subsidizing more by the infamous aids of seduction, than by the strength of her numerous legions. The sedition and alien acts this house conceive, contain nothing terrifying, but to the flagitious and designing. Under the former, no criminality can be inferred or punishment inflicted, but for writing, printing, uttering or publishing false, scandalous and malicious aspersions: against the government, either house of congress, or the president of the United States, with an intent to defame and bring them into contempt. Under the latter, the citizens of the United States, have not any thing more to fear, inasmuch as its operation will only remove foreigners, whose

views and conduct are inimical to a government, instituted only for the protection and benefit of the citizens of the United States, and others, whose quiet and submission gives them whole claim to the blessing. Yet these laws are subjects of loud complaint. But this house forbears an examination into the cause, and only expresses its surprise that such an opposition to them exists! Our country's dearest interest demands every where unanimity and harmony in her councils, and this house is unable to discover any means more favourable to those important objects, than confidence in the wife and honorable labours of those in whose hands is reposed the sacred charge of preserving her peace and independence. The voice of the greater number the constitution declares shall pronounce the national will; but, in the opinion of this house the provision is vain, unless it be followed by the unfeigned and practical acquiescence of the minor part. Load and concerned appeals to the passions of the community, are calculated to produce discussions more boisterous than wise, and effects more violent than useful. Our prayer therefore is, that our country may be saved from foreign war and domestic strife.

5th. That it is the opinion of this house, that it ought not to concur in the design of the resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolution be signed by the speaker, and that the governor be requested to transmit the same to the governor of Kentucky.

### Delaware Legislature.

*Resolutions on the subject of the Kentucky Resolutions.*

*Resolved* by the senate, and house of representatives of the state of Delaware, that the resolutions from the state of Kentucky, are a very unjustifiable interference with the general government, and constituted authorities of the United States, and of dangerous tendency, and therefore not a fit subject for the further consideration of this general assembly.

*Resolved* that the above resolutions be signed by the speaker of the senate, and by the speaker of the house of representatives; and that the governor of this state be requested to forward the same to the governor of the state of Kentucky.

### PHILADELPHIA, February 14.

We are happy in having it in our power to announce the safe arrival on Sunday, of *Lieut. Bainbridge*, in the *Retallation*, taken sometime ago, by the French.

The *Retallation*, has been sent out by the new French governor at Guadeloupe, as a cartel: she is 24 days from Guadeloupe; and 18 from St. Thomas, and brings above 80 American slaves.

We have not been able to learn further, than that an embargo has been put on Guadeloupe, for six weeks, in consequence of a frigate sailing for France, with Victor Hugues, a prisoner, on board; and that two brigs, (cartels) sailed from that place, in company.

A French gentleman, agent from Guadeloupe, was landed yesterday morning, at Cape May.

### LANCASTER, Feb. 16.

Extract of a letter from the consul of the United States at Gibraltar, dated November 19, 1795.

"We learn that several French privateers have been laid up at Malaga; as four have lately been captured by the Algerines. We have not heard of any formal declaration from the regency; but as the Grand Seigneur has declared war against France, I suppose they look upon it to be sufficient for them to capture."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated December 4, 1798.

"A cutter arrived here last night from Gibraltar, with the important intelligence of the surrender of Malta; where the English have taken the Goulet, Tell, Diano & Justice, which had escaped admiral Nelson off the Nile."

"Buonaparte's army is said to be reduced to 5000 men, by disease; and the port of Alexandria is blocked up by the Russian and Turkish fleets. The king of Naples is said to have marched 100,000 men into the Roman Republic."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated November 26, 1798.

"The United States are upon better terms here, now, than they have been before, at any period, since our unfortunate revolution, an event truly disastrous to both countries, and to the civilized world. If the councils of the two countries can be induced to act in concert, they can render each other very essential services—nature made them to go together."

"The alliance which the English navy has had from the French on board for two or three years, has saved the nation; had your country taken measures to prevent it, at that time, what would now have been the situation of Europe, the work is now done, and as you want your sailors for your own ships of war, it is not reasonable that we should expect their services any longer, orders are already issued for their general release."

"Could your people have been induced to have released the expedition of governor Blount to Louisiana and Mexico, it would have fettered the affairs of the West Indies and the Spanish Main, and united our interests for ever, it is hoped that part of this will yet be accomplished in the support which it is understood to be given by you and by us, to the revolt of the French West Indies."

"The government has been busily engaged in forming another coalition against France, you will soon hear their success by movements from all quarters; from the respectable military and naval preparations which you are making, and the great internal resources of your country which you are calling into operation, we are induced to believe that the United States have not been overlooked in forming the present coalition. It is a subject of the highest general concern to all countries, and ought to be made a subject of the greatest general exertions."

"If we are not misinformed here, a liberal treaty, offensive and defensive, providing for an indissoluble union of our interests has already been agreed on, and will be brought into operation as soon as the temper of the times will bear it."

Lexington, March 21.

The insurance company of North America, established in this city, in making up their accounts and report for making the late dividend—declared, that the condemnation of American property, by the British, during six months, ending 31st December, 1797, exceeded those by the French, in the sum of 20,000 dollars. The condemnations by the British, being 250,000 dollars, and by the French, 200,000.

PHIL. AUSTIN.

The following persons are named by the committee who met at Bryan's station, on Saturday last, to represent this county in convention—John Breckenridge, Buckner Thurlston, John Bell, John McDowell, Ezekiah Harrison and Walter Carr.

By a gentleman just arrived in town from Washington, we are informed, that he saw papers in that place, from Philadelphia, up to the 17th ult. in one of which it is said, that Mr. Murray, our minister in Holland, is authorized by the executive of the United States, to enter on the negotiation of a treaty with the Republic of France.

The governor of this state, we are informed, has lately received a letter from the celebrated MATTHEW LYONS, in which he acquaints him with his intention of settling in company with ONE THOUSAND FAMILIES, from the state of Vermont, to the state of Kentucky.

Palladium.

LONDON, December 1.

No event has happened in the history of the present war, of more interest to the cause of humanity, or to the permanent interests of Great Britain, than the treaty which general Maitland has made with the black general Toussaint, upon the evacuation of St. Domingo. By this treaty the independence of that most valuable island is in fact recognized, and will be secured against all the efforts which the French can now make to recover it—not merely without the expense to England, of fortifications or of armies, but with the benefit of securing to us its exclusive commerce.

The treaty that general Maitland so wisely made with Toussaint, the government have ratified, and colonel Grant is appointed to go to St. Domingo; as our resident and agent in that island, with very extensive powers.

### ERRATA.

In the "VOTER IN FAYETTE," published in our paper, No. 650, first column, fourth line from the bottom, for *form* read "from"—second column, 10th and 11th lines from the bottom, for *where childless*, read "whose wretchedness."

### NO SOUTHERN MAIL.

### Notice.

I SHALL attend at Dr. Dromm's dock, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, under an act of assembly, entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes," on the 18th day of April, and adjourn from day to day, if necessary, to peruse testimony to establish the beginning of an entry of nine thousand acres, made the first day of June, 1782, on treasury warrants, in the name of Jesse Taylor.

Harrison Taylor.

Atts. in &c. for J. T. Taylor, Lexington, 16th March, 1799.

### Notice.

I SHALL attend at Col. Gibbs's, near the Shawanoe Indian lands with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Washington, under an act of assembly entitled "an act to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes," on the 9th day of April next, and adjourn from day to day, if necessary, to peruse testimony to establish the beginning and sale of an entry of three thousand acres, made the first day of June, 1782, on treasury warrants, in the name of Jesse Taylor.

John Taylor.

Atts. in &c. for James H. Wilson, Lexington, 16th March, 1799.

### To Let,

A small convenient

### DWELLING-HOUSE.

WITH other necessary houses, and garden, in an airy, healthy part of the town.—For terms apply to the printer hereof.

Lexington, March 18th, 1799.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on Cane run, about four miles from Lexington, 14 years since, a gray mare, two years old, neither colour nor branded, applied to.

Wharton Remick.

March 13th, 1799.

WE the subscribers think it highly necessary to inform the public that we do not intend to let either of our horses convey any more than have been to ADAMS, on any consideration. Therefore we forewarn any person or persons, putting any more that has been conveyed by him, or any other disordered more whatever, under the penal sum of six hundred pounds.

JOHN FAULCONER,

JOHN KAY.

March 19th 1799.

### TO BE RENTED.

UNTIL the 1st day of next March, a plantation in Woodford county, near the South fork of Elkum, containing about thirty five acres of cleared land, under good fences. For terms apply to

CALEB WALLACE.

March 14th, 1799.

### FOR SALE,

Thirty-five thousand, two hundred and fifty acres of VALUABLE LAND,

Lying on the waters of Green river. The above land is laid out in seven separate tracts. The whole or any part will be sold upon a liberal credit. A good and sufficient title made upon the payment of the purchase money. Apply at John Pollett's, Lexington.

REZIN DAVIDSON.

Lexington, March 12th, 1799.

### JUDICIAL COUNTY, &c.

February court of quarter sessions, 1799.

Julius Howard, complainant,

against

Daniel Burford, defendant,

In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of June court next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at Salt river meeting house some family immediately after divine service, and also a copy to be posted up at the door of the court-house of Mercer county.

A Copy.

T. J.

THOS. ALLEN, C. C. & C. M. C.

WHEREAS, John McFarren of Mason county, Ky. last spring obtained a note of hand for \$10, from me in the following manner: This is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on it, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

JAMES LAMB.

February 26, 1799.

13w



## Notice

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to John Scott & Son, by bond, note or open account, to come forward and pay off their respective balances, on or before the 1st day of January, 1879, to receive their names. Those who fail to comply with this request, it is hoped will not expect further indulgence.

JOHN SCOTT & SON

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that a certain James Wilson came to the subscriber's house in Washington county, Kentucky, the 16th day of September last, very sick, and on the 18th of the same month died, bequeathed to the amount of about \$41, which I administered on and sold on twelve months credit. As there will be a balance for the heirs or representatives of the said decedent, by this publication they may know where to apply. The said James Wilson informed, he came to my house from Cumberland, and that his parents live in the State of Pennsylvania, on Julesta river, near a standing stone.

WM. PHILLIPS, Adm'r.

February 26, 1879.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay mare, about 2 years old, a dark bay horse, about 13 or 14 years old, natural trotter, hind feet high, shod all round, bridle in his forehead, saddle marked, no brands perceivable, 14 hands 3 inches high, a small bell tied on with a rope; appraised to \$9.

WM. MORRISON.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay mare, about 2 years old, a dark bay horse, about 13 or 14 years old, natural trotter, hind feet high, shod all round, bridle in his forehead, saddle marked, no brands perceivable, 14 hands 3 inches high, a small bell tied on with a rope; appraised to \$9.

HENRY MUNDAY MARRS.

December 13, 1878.

Taken up by the subscriber, on Chapline fork Nelson county, a bay mare, about seven years old, about fourteen hands three inches high, branded on the left shoulder and jaw, this is, on the left jaw, a small bell on leather drop, no buckle, appraised to \$20.

WILLIAM GIST.

November 26, 1878.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the head waters of the Beech fork, Washington county, a black mare, judged to be three years old, but more than thirteen and a half hands high, fiddle marked on the near side, and has a lump between nose and eyes, no perceivable brand, appraised to \$9.

JAMES OSABNON.

November 24th, 1878.

GEORGE YOUNG,  
JAMES FLEMING,  
And  
BOOT & SHOE  
MANUFACTURERS.

AT their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, on Water Street, opposite Mr. Brents tavern, and next door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington, take this method of informing the public, that they carry on the above business in an extensive manner, and on the most moderate terms. They have on hand a quantity of Calf skins and Boot legs, brought from the Atlantic States, gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor, them with their custom shall be served on the shortest notice.

February 14th, 1879.

## Just Imported.

And now opening, at the corner of Main and Croft streets, opposite old court-house, a variety of articles, adapted to the present and approaching season, viz:

An assortment of dry goods, Hardware & cutlery, Saddlery, iron, brass, and steel, Crockery and glass wares, Jamwood do. A general assortment of tin do. Pewter basins, dishes and plates. Superior post and common paper, School notes and text books, Spelling books, Dilworth's abridgment, Mair's book keeping, Blank books, Cherry bounces, Porters, Wines, Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, and Pepper.

All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,

NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, March 8, 1878.

\* A generous price will be given for country goods.

A FEW COPIES OF  
PHILANTHROPOS  
On Negro Slavery,  
Price 1/3, for sale at this office.

## Five Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 26th December last, a likely sorrel mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and snip, both hind legs white, branded thus W. on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain her tail pretty bunchy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

H. MILVAIN.

## A TANTARD.

THE subscribers have opened a Tan-Yard, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Calfs, Merchandise, or Saddlery, will be given for all kinds of Hides. They will also take hides to be tanned on the shales. Those who will be so good as to favor them with their custom, may depend on being satisfied.

S. WILKINS,  
WM. REID.

Verfaillies, Jan. 16, 1879.

I HAVE for sale, several thousand acres of land on Green river, and the waters thereof (which I will dispose of in such quantities as may best suit the purchasers,) for which I will take cash, negroes, and horses.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

Bairdston, January 18th 1879.

HENRY HYMAN,  
GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, (FROM LONDON.)

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great Britain, and he has opened shop in Lexington, in the house of Messrs. Robert and Andrew Porter, where he is now working in the above line, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonable terms.

Lexington, January 21st, 1879.

THE trustees of the Lexington Seminary propose telling one thousand acres of their bounty land, in order to enable them to finish their house.

Commissioners authorized by them will meet at the house of William Burke, near to Burkeville on Cumberland river on the first day of April next, in order to view the lands to any person who may wish to purchase; and to convey the same if necessary. But if proposals equal to their instructions should not be offered, it is the intention of the trustees to offer by public sale in Lexington on the 10th day of June next, so much of the above land as shall be deemed necessary for the above purpose, of which public notice will be given.

By order of the Board

ELIJAH POAGE, CLK.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned not to take an assignment on an order drawn some time in July, or August, or September, 1877, by Peter Crouse of Lexington, for the sum of \$51 25 2d, accepted by the subscriber, as the said Crouse gave him notice not to pay it but for the sum of \$41 45 6d which has been paid by the subscriber in the course of the year 1877, to the bearer of the said order, as per receipt of several fairs of them out of 1051 87 1/2.

P. D. ROBERT

January 23th, 1879.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he will keep constantly on hand, excellent lime, at his lime house, about half a mile from Lexington, at col. Patterson's quarry at ten half penny per bushel, giving ten bushels for every hundred sold. He will have two or three hundred bushels ready by the last of April; he has now on hand five hundred bushels of excellent lime, for which he will take 9d per bushel giving the above allowance—No lime delivered without an order.

He also informs the public that he will carry on the well digging business, as usual, his prices are 2/ and 6d per foot, through earth, if a cavity, or as far as a cavity extends in a rock, 8/ per foot, 15/ per foot for the first three feet after, and 18/ per foot as far as the well is continued, 2/ per foot for walling, boarding, laborers, powder, smiths work, &c. found by the owner of the well.

J. R. SHAW.

Patterson's quarry near Lexington, 2 February 18th, 1879.

## A Valuable Mill Seat

FOR SALE,

TOGETHER with fifty acres of LAND, lying on silver creek, in Madison county. The land is situated below the junction of Taylor fork with the main creek—six miles from the Kentucky river—half a mile above the mill lately built by R. & G. Smart—there is ten feet of dead fall, and a good situation for a dam, by which the fall may be increased to 16 or 18 feet—the title indisputable. The above is a valuable object for any person or persons inclining the export business, as there is sufficient water to drive two pair of flones, during the greatest drought in summer. There is likewise an excellent seat for a DISMILLERY, with over-head water—a house built for that purpose, thirty feet by twenty. Excellent stone for building, without quarrying. For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM TODD.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1879.

N. B. He has also for sale, THREE LOTS in Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky, No. 199, 200, and 201.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a sorrel mare, about four years old and a half hands high, about eleven years old, has a star in her forehead and some saddle spots, has had the titulus on grand perceivable, has on a small bell; has with her a last spring's colt, which has a bald face and a white spot, and both hind feet white; both appraised to \$21.

William Shaw.

Nov. 19, 1878.

## FOR RENT,

THE house lately occupied by col. Blanton, in Lexington, on Short Street, & near the public square: it is large, elegant and convenient, fit for the reception of a genteel family, with a kitchen, back yard, and other conveniences. Also the house adjoining, lately occupied by Richard Coleman, as a public house, and is a very good stand for business; three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, kitchen, back yard, garden and stable—possession given immediately. For terms apply to William Morton esq. in town.

WALKER BAYLOR.

January 25th, 1879.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE, IN MOUNT-STERLING.

ONE of which lots, is a TANYARD, through which runs a constant stream of water; together, with a good flock of Hides and Bark. They will be sold low for good property and cash, on a considerable credit. Said lots will be sold single or together. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROUTMAN.

February 12, 1879.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay horse, colt, two years old last spring, his right hind foot white, a star in his forehead, appraised to \$61.

DENNIS ONAN.

## FOR RENT,

THE stable lately occupied by Mr. Anthony Biles in Lexington near where Short Street crosses Main cross street, possession given immediately for terms apply to Mr. Joseph Colby, who resides in town.

STEPHEN COLLINS.

March 2d, 1879.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH a good Kitchen, Smoke-house, and Garden, to be rented.—For terms apply to

R. W. DOWNING.

LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.

A Short and Easy Method with the

DEISTS.

ALSO,

The Truth of Christianity DEMONSTRATED.

Both these performances are now comprised in one pamphlet, and are for sale at John Bradwood's Printing Office, and several of the stores in Lexington. They were written by the celebrated Dr. Charles Lettice, have been recommended by some of the most eminent defenders of the Christian Religion, and are esteemed by many equal to any publications on that subject which are not much more voluminous.

\* At the said office may likewise be had, Dr. Watson's APOLOGY for the BIBLE.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

## C. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Late of the Indian towns, from the North-Western Territory of the United States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has been regularly bred to the art of PHYSIC and SURGERY, studied three and a half years with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an eminent practitioner, and late president of the medical society of the State of New-Jersey; attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, in the city of Philadelphia—received a license to practice as a physician and surgeon throughout the State of New-Jersey, 13th of August, 1875, from the honorable David Brearly and Isaac Smith, two of the Justices of the Supreme court of the State of New-Jersey, agreeable to an act passed 25th November, 1873, by the council and general assembly of that State, for regulating the practice of physic and surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled through twenty-two different tribes of Indians, among whom he has resided nearly four years, and made it his constant study to investigate and find out the virtues of all kinds of herbs, roots, plants and simples, used by them in the curing of diseases; by which means he has made a number of valuable discoveries in the healing art, and now (with the blessing of God) cures and gives relief in most diseases incident to the human body—viz. fevers, inflammations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches, fore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, hitheries in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, catarrhs and rheumatism, especially cures worms, cures fits and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cancers, bald-head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all femoral weaknesses in both sexes; the bite of the viper, rattle snake, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, which will fully appear (to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed, now in his hands, properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied, attests himself is sufficient to convince the public that he has been successful in curing diseases, and that this is not intended as an imposition upon mankind.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the waters of the Knob Lick fork, a bay horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, about four or five years old next spring, no brand perceivable, appears not to be halter broken, appraised to \$51.

Henry Edwards.

December 10, 1878.

## Just Published,

And for sale at this office, and at the office of the GUARDIAN of FREEDOM, Frankfort,

Price 1/6,

ALL the laws (of a general nature) which passed at the last session of the general assembly of this Commonwealth.

Lexington, Feb. 16.

Woodford county, December 22d 1878.

THE partnership of Crittenden and Turpin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those having any demands against the same, are desired to come forward and have them adjusted, and those indebted to make immediate payment to John Crittenden in whole care the books and papers will be left during the absence of Thomas Turpin. Those who do not pay their respective balances before the first of February may expect suits to be commenced against them.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.  
THOMAS TURPIN.

Bills of Exchange.  
For Sale at this office.



